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CPW Report No. 46-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Oct. 27 - Nov. 2, 1952)

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1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship:

Peking (Nov. 2) devoted 30 minutes of broadcast time to arrival of the Soviet cultural delegation to promote Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. After being welcomed by Kuo Mo-jo, the Soviet delegation leader announced they had come to tell China of the achievements of the USSR, introduce progressive Soviet experiences, and aid China in cultural, technical, and scientific matters. Peking also announced that Moscow would adjust broadcasting schedules in order to give special Chinese programs during SSF Month.

Peking announced (Oct. 28) that the People's Political Consultative Council had directed committees at all levels to promote SSF Month and organize the masses "to emulate Soviet experiences"; to make arrangements for receiving the Soviet delegation and Russian song and dance team; to "express their welcome and appreciation"; and to "hold talks with the Russians."

In daily broadcasts (Oct. 29 - Nov. 2) Peking gave instructions to scientific, cultural, and educational workers, to commercial and industrial organizations, to promote SSF Month and stress the accomplishments of the USSR. A list of 24 slogans was broadcast (Oct. 29) stressing the greatness of the USSR and Stalin, China's debt to the USSR, and the need for all Chinese, including the People's Liberation Army, to emulate the Russians. One slogan read: "Hail to the Soviet experts who have suffered hardships and so unselfishly helped China in her national construction for the past 3 years."

Material for propaganda also was broadcast (Oct. 29) stressing "35 years of Soviet achievements"; "significance of Soviet aid to China's revolution and reconstruction"; Sino-Soviet friendship and mutual cooperation; and the necessity for emulating the USSR and learning Marxian theories. Cadres were ordered (Oct. 31) to publicize six songs during SSF Month, including one called "Greeting to Stalin."

Peking announced (Nov. 1) special SSF broadcasts for Nov. 4-8, including talks, Soviet songs, and Soviet literary works. Among points to be stressed was Soviet aid to China, and Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 2) that the Soviet VOKS Organization had presented the SSFA with three automobiles.

Dairen (Oct. 27-30), Mukden (Oct. 28), Sian (Oct. 29), Foochow (Oct. 30), Hefei (Oct. 30), Kunming (Oct. 31), Shanghai (Nov. 1), and Wuhan (Nov. 2) called for the masses, as well as special groups, to celebrate SSF Month along lines laid down by Peking. Sian told women's organizations to impress upon women "the greatness of the USSR." Cadres in Shanghai were ordered to promote emulation of the USSR in all activities. The Dairen Youth Corps was told to "propagandize the importance of the USSR."

2. (1b) USSR Leadership:

Peking announced (Oct. 27) that the Chinese Academy of Science had called for greater interest in Soviet science, would publish Soviet books and hold Russian scientific exhibitions, and would organize a delegation to visit the Russian Academy of Science. Kuo Mo-jo asked for closer cooperation between Chinese and Russian scientists, while Dr. Chien Tsung-shu announced he was studying Russian to advance his scientific research.

Peking (Oct. 27) broadcast a talk: "The USSR, Most Advanced Industrial Nation of the World." Soviet industrial achievements were lauded, with the speaker concluding: "We must be as big and powerful as the USSR." Peking (Oct. 29) presented a talk describing the USSR as the leader in education and culture, as well as science and industry, with "everyone in the USSR studying something."

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Peking said in numeral code (Nov. 1) that the 552,000 Peking SSFA members had promoted Russian-language schools and broadcasts, and made Soviet films and books "a prime source of instructive entertainment for the masses."

Foochow (Oct. 27) broadcast Malenkov's Moscow Party Congress report, with the announcer taking time out frequently to comment on the greatness of the USSR, the growing strength of Communism, and the necessity for China to emulate the USSR.

3. (1c) Soviet Propaganda Lines:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 27) that the United States had exposed her plot to usurp British interests in Pacific colonial areas. Absence of London representatives at the ANZUA talks was called "direct interference" in the domestic affairs of the British Commonwealth, with America threatening to withdraw aid to Australia if Britain were allowed to participate. The UNITED PRESS was quoted as saying America and Britain were in a struggle for power in the Pacific.

4. (2a) War Burdens:

Hangchow stated (Oct. 30) that 760 women in Cheng Hsien, Chekiang, "overcame their reluctance to work in the fields" following indoctrination. Chungking said (Oct. 31) that the Southwest Women's Democratic League had called upon women to "increase their participation in industrial and agricultural production." Peking (Nov. 1) broadcast an article featuring "China's first woman steam shovel operator."

Tsinan announced (Oct. 29) that the Shantung Government had allocated eight billion yuan for relief of Armymen's dependents, and Hangchow reported (Oct. 28) that the Chekiang Government had allocated nearly two billion. Shanghai announced (Oct. 28) that the Nanking Resist-America, Aid-Korea Association had organized a fifth medical team for the Korean front.

5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking asserted (Oct. 27) that PRAVDA had revealed from U.S. sources the "treacherous scheme of the Americans to wreck the truce talks," and quoted a Canadian labor leader as "demanding that truce negotiations be taken out of the hands of American militarists." Peking stated (Oct. 28) that Americans, in an effort to wreck the truce talks, had falsely accused the Chinese of moving military supplies into the neutral zone. Peking in numeral code (Oct. 29) declared that in spite of America's manpower shortage and demands for more men from the United Nations, America was searching for a pretext permanently to discontinue the talks.

Peking reported in numeral code (Oct. 27) that Soviet newspapers were giving wide publicity to stories from Korea on the exploits of Chinese Volunteers. Peking stated (Oct. 28) that Pyongyang groups had called upon the Chinese to "rally around the peace camp under the leadership of the USSR." Peking in numeral code (Oct. 29) quoted Kim Il Sung as confidently stating that "with the aid and support of the great USSR, the People's Republic of China, and other People's Democracies, we will achieve an ultimate victory."

6. (2b) Tax Burdens:

Mukden announced (Oct. 30) that the Northwest Government had won approval from Peking to "encourage the productive enthusiasm of the farmers," and "lighten their burdens," by remitting taxes on foodstuffs, with the exception of wheat. Tihua (Oct. 28) quoted a HSIN CHIANG JIH PAO editorial urging peasants to "intensify their struggle for the fulfillment of autumn agricultural tax collections."

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7. (3a) Moves Toward Russianization:

Peking reported (Oct. 30) that the Central Institute of Finance and Economics had been established by combining departments from Peking, Yenching, Chinghua, and Fugen Universities. Tsinan announced (Oct. 27) the opening of the Shantung Institute of Economics and Finance, as well as the Shantung Institute of Political Science "to promote the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism and train political science teachers."

Sian (Oct. 29) announced the reorganization of Northwest colleges, and establishment of an institute of Russian studies. Peking said (Oct. 31) that the teaching staff of Chinghua University had been given an intensive course in Russian.

Canton asserted (Oct. 31) that the Government had "acceded to the request of the private Kuanghua Medical College" and had taken over the college, to be renamed the Kwangtung Provincial Kuanghua Medical College. Peking stated (Oct. 30) that "Canton students and faculty had voiced support" for a complete reorganization of the city's higher educational institutions.

Shanghai announced (Oct. 30) that "in order to promote the coming program of national reconstruction," a new Shanghai broadcasting station had been opened to feature East China financial and economic information. Shanghai reported (Oct. 29) that the Nanking HSIN HUA JIH PAO, Wuhsi SU NANAIH PAO, and Yangchow SU PEI UH PAO would be published jointly starting Nov. 1 as the HSIN HUA JIH PAO.

8. (3c) Control of Judiciary:

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 31) that all East China provinces except Chekiang had completed court reorganization, and thought reform for judiciary personnel, while progress had been made in other areas. Success had resulted when Governmental leaders and Party committees at all levels gave "devoted attention" to the problem; coordinated thought reform and judicial reorganization; and coordinated court inspection with information received from the masses.

Chungking said (Oct. 30) that the "broad masses had acclaimed" the heavy sentences given in Sikang at a "summary retrial" of two marriage law violators.

9. (3e) Agricultural remolding:

Peking (Oct. 28) broadcast a talk, "Major Achievements in Soviet Mechanized Farming," stressing the leadership of Stalin and the Communist Party, and declaring: "The mechanization of agriculture will bring us a happy life like that of farmers in the USSR." Peking stated (Nov. 2) that use of horse-drawn Soviet machinery had greatly improved farming in the Northeast. In Naho Hsien, Heilungkiang, one cooperative increased its cultivated acreage 100 percent.

10. (4) Concern with Japan:

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 29) that Indian peace conference delegates, before leaving China, protested Japanese Government action in refusing passports to delegates. Peking declared in numeral code (Oct. 31) that Joseph Dodge soon would arrive in Japan "to strengthen Japan's remilitarization program," which would "undermine the economic livelihood of the Japanese people."

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